DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1901.

Telephone Calls (Old and New.) Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 88

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Paily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. catly, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Dally, 2 cents, Sunday, 5 cents, BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE: Daily, per week, 10 cents.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

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PERFECTING PRESS FOR SALE.

The Journal has for sale, at a great bargain, one of its two Hoe presses, which this State, but for many years past a resiprinting the Journal. It is now being replaced by a large modern, double-supplement Hoe press of a capacity commensurate with the growing needs of the paper. The press that is for sale can be bought at a very reasonable figure and is ready for shipment at once. It is in excellent ice to some newspaper desiring to use a include a Jenney motor, direct connected, with which it has been run for the past three years. This is a great improvement over the old system of running a press by belts and is a good saver of power. Correspondence is invited on this subject from any interested publishers.

Notice to Tourists.

Subscribers leaving the city for a period during the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Journal mailed to any address in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The repulsive thing about the passing o Mr. Bryan is the spectacle of men who courted his smiles a year ago now dancing in gice upon his prostrate form.

Mayor Harrison is tired of running Chicago without having more money. Evidently his friend Taggart has not told him of his scheme of running a city upon tem-

After many months of military occupapowers are beginning to wonder if they

The San Francisco Labor Council has given an exhibition of narrow prejudice by adopting almost unanimously a resolution favoring the rejection of Andrew Carnegie's offer to the city of \$750,000 for a public library. The action shows that a

From the establishment of the postal registry system until about three years ago the rule of the Postoffice Department was to recognize no responsibility for any losses in the mails. Under a rule established in 1898 it pays for losses in registered letters to an amount not exceeding \$10.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, who was one of the on its banner but appetite." The ex-Governor has a fine assortment of epithets.

If we remember rightly, the Democratic managers in this city had several large of Mr. Bryan which were dis meetings and about headquarrear. They are probably in existwho cherish them as revered mementoes not to take them into Demo cratic conventions in Indiana.

Prominent business men of Havana, native Cubans as well as Spaniards, are re being strongly in favor of an a definite and settled form of government, and they do not think the Cuban Constitution, even with the Platt amendment, will bring it. Perhaps not, but necessary to try the experiment,

It is asserted that Representative De Missouri, is ambitious to take hardson's place as Democratic the House, and to qualify himhas gone to the Philippines to discover arguments to support a proposition United States abandon the islands. Armond and his associates in the policy of abandonment will not find it popular, as it involves a backdown.

The part of Mayor Tom Johnson's platform demanding the taxation of the proporporations at the full value was the Ohio Democratic convention, ely struck out his fad favoring the which would have practically the proposition adopted. The single tax would relieve all franchises and personal property of taxation and put it

people of St. Louis have very little Democratic Legislature has police out of the hands of local and made it cost more than twice as it did two years ago. The same passed an election law which have been created for the perto expose the frauds the Supreme Court has | bad, but a plutocratic oligarchy would be declared that ballot boxes cannot be opened | a dreadful "combine." With a plutocratic | to disclose the fraudulent work. The pres-

time 4,991 officers and employes have \$673,826

due them as salaries.

THE STRIKE IN THE STEEL MILLS.

While the strike of the thousands of men employed by the United States Steel Company has a very serious appearance there is reason to believe that no extended and extensive closing of the mills will take place. The representatives of both the manufacturers and the employes are conservative men who know each other and are not antagonistic because of their relations to each other. No question of wages is involved. The representatives of the Amalgamated Association insist that a few mills which have not been embraced in the making of scales in the past shall now be included. The manufacturers object to this, ostensibly on the ground that be forced to recognize it by signing its scale. The officers of the Amalgamated Asshall apply to all mills, which would pracstamp. Foreign postage is usually double these tically put them under the supervision of its organization. To the outsider this does not appear to be a serious disagreement, existing conditions on either side. The officers of the steel combination very naturally do not wish to place their organization CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 | signs they now declare that they do not labor organizations to join them. If the which have been stated, there is reason to believe that the strike will not seriously interfere with the business depending upon

the products of the combination. A BASELESS THEORY.

Mr. John W. Bookwalter, a native of

have been in use for a number of years in dent of Ohio, a successful and retired man- that was sometimes hysterical. Speaking ufacturer and once unsuccessful candidate for Governor, puts forth a theory that is thought worth wiring as news from Lontrip through Europe he declares his conviction that a crisis is imminent between condition and will give years of good serv- the city and the rural populations of the world. "In the rise in the price of grain," perfecting press. The purchase price will says the dispatch, "he sees the beginning against the concentration of capital in the cities. This movement he believes will commence in America, where, he believes, the economic conditions are inferioto those of Germany and France, especially the latter, which, he maintains, is the soundest country in the world, owing to the distribution of wealth between the agrarian and metropolitan classes." Mr. Bookwalter is the owner of a famous art collection, and every time he goes to Europe he adds to his collection of bric-abrac in the shape of new theories. His last one before the present was that the long-predicted conflict between Slav and Saxon was imminent, with a prospect that it would result in the Russianizing of the western world. It seems probable that Mr. Bookwalter takes himself too seriously. His bicycle trip through Europe has not enabled him to discover any conditions that have not been known to statesmen and students of social science for quite a long time, and there is no reason to betion and diplomatic fencing the civilized lieve the "crisis" he talks about is any more imminent now than it has been for have really gained any substantial advan- many generations past. In fact, the crisis tage over China or any guaranty against a does not exist. The idea that there is a natural hostility between urban and rural populations is akin to the theory that there is an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor which must end in one or the other going down. Such theories are not only unphilosophical and false, but they are vicious in that they suggest dangers which do not exist and tend to beget suspicion among different classes of society instead of confidence. The truth is, city and country populations are the complement of each other, each constituting an important part of a great whole, with interests which, if not identical, are at least correlative, and in no respect antagonistic. Both are necessary to carrying on the machinery of the world and both will continue to flourish side by side as they always have. Mr. Bookwalter was in life acquired wealth as an inventor and | away from home to discover that there is an irrepressible conflict and impending cri-

sis between city and country populations. WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

After a period of deep mourning over the alarming growth of imperialism and series of articles predicting the early downfall of the Republic the Sentinel has modified its views so far as to declare that "there is really no immediate cause to fear that the American people will ever give up the democratic idea and demand a king, but there is immediate danger that a plutocratic oligarchy may usurp the powers of government." There is consolation in the admission that there is no immediate cause to fear that the American people will ever give up the democratic idea and demand a king. That has been the opinion of the Journal all along, but probably some people not so well grounded in their faith have been rendered somewhat nervous by the predictions of the pessimistic press. As for the Journal it has not noticed any decadence of American patriotism since the great uprising at the beginning of the war with Spain; nor any evidence that the people were losing their faith in or their preference for popular government. Moreover, even if they were disposed to give up the democratic idea and demand a king there are practical difficulties in the way that seem to render the idea Infeasible. Not to speak of the Constitution, which perhaps might be got rid of by printing black lines across its face, the people are so wedded o the practice of popular elections that they would not be willing to elect a king for more than four years, or eight at furthest, and hardly any person would care o undertake the job of founding so shortlived a dynasty as that. However, as it is now admitted that there is no immediate cause to fear that the people will demand a king, that phase of the question may be

But there is another. We are told "there oligarchy may usurp the powers of government." This almost offsets the consolation contained in the admission that there is oligarchy administering the national gov-

cannot agree upon an appropriation bill, garchies administering the governments of and as a result no one of the officers and the several States, and with little plutoemployes of the city, except the police, has cratic oligarchies in every county and been paid since April 1. At the present township, city and town, administering oligarchic principles, and with even our public schools, primary elections and ward meetings controlled by plutocratic oligarchles-really, the country would be in dreadful bad way. And we are told there is 'immediate danger" of this. It is very sad. It shows what a free, intelligent, patriotic and self-governing people may come to without knowing it.

WHEN IS THE NEXT DUE!

"End of a Democratic Spree" is the caption which the Chicago Chronicle by the action of the Ohio Democratic conarraignment of the Democratic leaders,

sociates as they are to-day. They knew that their continued leadership meant party disruption and overwhelming defeat. The lelirium of 1896 had passed, but it had been succeeded by a cowardice which was quite as paralyzing.

One will look for a long time for a more bitter denunciation of the Democratic leaders. A four years' spree was bad enough, which not only was disastrous to the party but threatened the welfare of the country- | try?-Elkhart Review. puts Democratic leadership where the in a hostile attitude to the organization of | Chronicle cannot, in good faith, ask for it the confidence of the people. That leader-

ship may have another "spree" or it may be overtaken by "a cowardice" which will be "quite as paralyzing." The Chronicle says that a crazy Populist gained the floor of a Democratic convention and presented a resolution indorsing Mr. Bryan and his platform, but there was no man to object, although every man in the house knew that the proposed action was "impertinent, foolish and dangerous." The Chronicle knew it, yet it gave Mr. Bryan a support of the change in the Ohio convention, the

Chronicle says: This year when a person of the same type undertook to perform the same act in the Ohio Democratic convention he found no support and he and his resolution were promptly voted down. The other crank who used to appear at the supreme moment with a cheap portrait of the peerless one. was on hand as usual, but he never knew what hit him or his banner. He went through a window and his portrait found the floor, where it was walked on through-

out the remainder of the proceedings. "The great Democratic drunk is over with" is the concluding sentence of the Chicago organ of Democracy. The coming ness for dissipation exhibit, but it may be asked. When will this victim of sprees have

Who shall be the inspectors of the spematter of little consequence, but it is very important that the mayor shall not be permitted to ignore the laws of the State by appointing inspectors for the municipal election in October, which he seems determined to do. There are many citizens the vote at the last municipal election. Up there was a long time in which no returns were received, and later all of them came in with gains which gave Mr. Taggart a small plurality. There are yet in circulation some remarkable stories of irregularities in the returns of the last city election. Now that the mayor is so eager to appoint the inspectors for the October elec-

In appointing a full list of Democratic | you full o' buckshot." inspectors to serve in the special election in the Fifteenth ward next Thursday while the question as to the power of appointment was pending in the Superior Court, Mayor Taggart has come very near committing contempt of court. Whatever doubt there may be as to the exclusive authority there is no ground whatever for claiming

any time other than a time of a general | federate army. ction, such election shall be held in conformity with the provisions of this act, except the duties herein required of the

performed by the City Council. This furnishes at least prima facie ground for the action of the Council in appointing support whatever.

Now that the Ohio Democratic convention has ignored Mr. Bryan in the platform and insulted him by trampling his portrait underfoot, the party leaders are more than anxious to learn what Mr. Bryan first utterance, in St. Louis the other night, while guarded, is far from assuring. He simply denounced all efforts to ignore the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, and He promised to speak freely in the next issue of his paper, so that those who are anxious will not long be held in suspense.

Manufacturers in Eastern cities are discussing the possibility of the substitution question soon being tested. The producers say they are in a position to reach all the ket. Coal has proved to have such good staying qualities that this claim may be

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Like one of Whitcomb Riley's characters. Dave Hill just laughed when he heard from Columbus, and said nothing but laughed again.-Terre Haute Express. When John J. Lentz got in front of the political steam roller at the Columbus convention a good many Democrats climbed on just to be sure that he got well flattened out.—Anderson Bulletin.

The Richmond man who has just been fined for hugging his wife should have shown his intense love by killing his wife and then himself. By that means he might have escaped the ignominy of a fine,-Lafayette Courier.

lows the Republicans only one congressman out of sixteen when they cast 46 per cent, of the vote.—Crawfordsville Journal. The President announces that he will issue his proclamation giving free trade to ent City Council, composed of two branches, ernment, with forty-five plutocratic oil- Porto Rico very soon. Thus his conception larger every day

ut it is doubtful if they get it. The Lord

will not look favorably on a State that al-

of plain duty has been carried out soberly, wisely and without precipitating financial troubles on our new island .- Jay County

Five Democrats convicted of the murder of three deputy sheriffs on election day have been pardoned by Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, but it is noticed that Governor Beckham still keeps in confinement the Republicans who were railroaded to the penitentiary on the charge of complicity in the The author, Mr. Frederick U. Adams, goes murder of Governor Goebel .- Huntington direct to the most distinctive movements of Herald.

People who think that Eugene V. Debs is not the sort of a man he has been described in the past should read what he had to say in his Fourth of July address at Chicago, in regard to the Constitution, the flag, the Supreme Court, and the government in general. It is well to know what Mr. Debs and those who follow him think and what they are aiming to accomplish .- South Bend ing "Simon Pence," "Andrus Carmody,"

Indianapolis has made a good start towards breaking up the gang who infest that city and who have been engaged in raifroading sane people to the insane asylum in order to obtain the fees therefrom. Some In the spring of 1900 the Democrats were of this gang should undoubtedly go to the as well acquainted with the political char- penitentiary. And the disclosures already acter of Mr. Bryan and his Populistic as- made should result in some radical changes | journalism" whether he regards the ac-

State.-Logansport Journal. If the party does not act upon the Dingley tariff from the principle enunciated in that article, not only in the tariff on steel, tal where it is not needed, the Democrats will repeat the horrors of the Wilson bill. particularly when there is no complaint of but to be followed by cowardice-cowardice It is reform of tariff by Republicans or repeal of tariff by Democrats. Only one

> If the man who asks a divorce in the ocal courts on the grounds that his wife masticated the textile remnant so furiously as to acquire lint on the lungs and not permit him to sleep-if that man can substanvorce and placed on the pension list beand the worst part of the poison is that it stages .- Marion Tribune.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Cautious Opinion.

Brooklyn Life. She-You don't think a girl is wise to marry man in order to reform him? He-Well, I think she is apt to have the luck of the average reformer.

Good Word for Him.

Banks-Dumleigh is not such a dunce as they make him out. He gets off a good thing once in sides the kidnaped millionaires and a while.

Hill-But it isn't original. Banks-Still it's bright in him to remember it

Prefers Privacy.

"Here's a correspondent who asks: 'Is it "It's proper enough," replied the snake editor;

A Letter from the Janitor.

she usually prefers to do so very privately."

"Mr. Topfloor-Dear sir: Replying to your that you are satisfied. July 9. Mike Muggins,

Just the Same.

He is, why doesn't He always answer our of metal will mass themselves in peculiar

"Well, I prayed that I might not steal any nore jam out of the butler's pantry, but it lidn't make any difference."

Didn't Want to Be Forgiven.

"I'll admit that I opposed your marriage, my The groom straightened up and put a No.

stories of dark transactions the night of the forgivin', which I ain't a-goin' to do. Me an' an' if I ever ketch you aroun' the place I'll fill after a struggle seemingly hopeless would

large brown one, he strode across the threshold.

Proud Because He Won It.

Detroit Free Press. "Among the foreign officers who came soldier, "to help out either the North or the South, in the late unpleasantness, not one for the side he went with than did Prince Polignac, of France.

"The prince ran the blockade into the Southern States, and offered his sword as a French soldier who had seen service, and Where any city shall hold an election at | was given a staff appointment in the Con-

"Later he was promoted to regiment of Louisianians, and from this of an Empress," published a year or two duty his services won for him a brigade Board of County Commissioners shall be and the star on his collar of a brigadier general. "He was affectionately called by his men 'Prince Pollie,' while a few who suffered under his severe discipline tortured the name, as soldiers will, from Polignac into

> Taylor's atmy "But what I was going to relate was the Northern girl at a reception given in Paris one night at the American legation, Gen. John A. Dix being then minister. "A Southern lady present, who had known the prince at home during the war, continually addressed him as General Polignac.

fine officer and won fame in General Dick

which caused the fair Northerner to say, by way of rebuke, to her friend, for such " 'Why do you persist in calling the prince by a title that amounts to nothing, as it belonged to an army not now in existence. Give him the title he has a right to claim.'

"Before the Southern girl could reply the prince said quickly: " 'Pardon me, mademoiselle, but I prefer

it the more. Confederate, "was equal to the occasion, enforced by her mother, to an Austrian for she answered promptly:

South Abandons Bryan.

Savannah (Ga.) News. What Mr. Herbert insisted upon in his address was greater independence of leve in threshing over old straw. As we bert. If the Democratic party is to gain a victory in the next national contest it will, in their opinion, have to abandon such issues as silver and the Philippines. which were the leading ones in 1900. Mr. Herbert has no intention of giving aid and comfort to the Republicans or of joining the Republican party. He simply aims to get the Democratic party in a position to They are praying for rain out in Missouri, | win in 1904. He recognizes the fact that there is a very strong sentiment in the Democratic party against conducting the next national campaign on exactly same declarations as those on which the last national campaign was conducted. He

The Kidnaped Millionaires.

Readers in search of an up-to-date, lively novel, with abundance of action and adventure, and a highly original plot, will find it in "The Kidnaped Millionaires." twentieth century life-the trusts-for the basis of his story and takes the organizers of the movement-the great financiers-for leading characters. He does not use the real names of these gentlemen, but the personalities are so slightly disguised as to be easily distinguishable. Readers will have no trouble, for instance, in dentify-"Palmer J. Morton," or "Mr. Rockwell." A millionaire New York newspaper man and his paper figure prominently in the tales. In fact, this paper and its editors and reporters are indispensable factors in the proceedings, and it depends something on the individual reader's opinion of "yellow being made in the insanity laws of the | count of the part taken by the "Record" as a satire on the methods of certain New York papers or as a glorification of "yellowness." This excerpt seems to support "At the end of the first year the Record showed a net loss of about \$2,000,000. Mr lit a cigar, softly hummed an air from the alternative. Which is better for the coun- | prevalent musical skit and sent for Mr. William Chalmers, his managing editor. " 'What do you think of that for a show

the treasurer's statement to Chalmers. That placid gentleman studied the figures for a according to season, those first to fruit few moments and replied by asking the coming first in the book. In a preface he owner what he thought of it. 'It surpasses all of my expectations,' 'We replied Van Horne, after a pause. simply underestimated our receipts. sides. The tongue of an ill-tempered woman | will remember we calculated our deficit for s poisoner than ten thousand tarantulas. | the first year at \$3,500,000, and for the second | lies a practically virgin field. Our knowlyear at \$1,500,000. At the end of the second produces death by such slow, tantalizing | year we expected to be on a paying basis, and at the close of the third year we hoped to show net earnings of \$600,000. Our plant is worth a million, and this would be a 10 is worth a million, and this would be a 10 in species will afford much profitable from the time of its birth on, but in the per cent. profit on a total investment of work. There is also the ever delightful end fate overtakes her. The "Mills of God" \$6,000,000. Well, instead of this dreary wait, we are on a paying basis this minute. The past month shows a balance of \$40,000 in to our knowledge of the distribution of longs to the class called "daring," and our favor. I am going to give that to you. species." In this spirit of close sympathy and applied botanical science the author rather too strong of vulgar intrigues, and He knew Van Horne's to be surprised. methods too well to assume a sense of gratitude which he did not feel. It was a munificent gift, but Van Horne felt that he had earned it and so did Chalmers.' Money flows like water in this story. The Count of Monte Cristo's expenditures are not to be mentioned in the same day.

wealthy owner of the Record a reporter on that paper is the possessor of \$30,000,000-inherited from his father, it may be well to say. He is a reporter simply from love of the work and had distinguished himself by interviewing the Czar of Russia. Naturally he is a privileged character about the Record office. Why, and by whom the millionaires are

kidnaped, how they spend their time on a remote island, or what they suppose to be an island, the effect upon Wall street of their unexplained absence, how they escape, but when the average woman has to select a set | etc., are features of the tale well narrated. | as it would consist largely of denunciations, This is what happened on the Stock Ex-

"On the following Tuesday morning London ignored the New York break in prices and opened strong. Chicago and the speculative West looked on its splendid crops and telegraphed buying orders in genervolume. The gaileries around the your flat, I take pleasure in in- trading floor of the exchange were crowded building is now | with the sightseers who are always in force when the market is excited. The hand of the big clock slowly approached the hour of 10. The thousand or more brokers gravitated toward the various standards which bore the names of the important trading stocks. Did you ever make the experiment with iron filings and a magnet? such filings on a sheet of paper and pass a magnet under the paper. The tiny bits and irregular figures. As the magnet moves kaleidoscopic changes will be effected. Individual filings will detach themselves from one mass and fly to another. Such was the scene on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. The great gong sounded. The murmur became as the roar of a freight train as it dashes past the echoing walls of a station. At the signal of the gong a thousand well-dressed men became maniacs. Their faces grew purple. Madness glared from their eyes. They assaulted one another. In their demontacal fury coats were ripped from shoulders, hats crushed and scarfs torn into shreds. With waving arms and extended fingers, with voices rasping shrill, vibrant, hoarse, thunderous, menacing, incoherent-it was the incarnation of riot, the sublimated essence of disorder. times a man could be seen fighting his way out of one of these human whirlpools. He would clutch men by the throats. They would not know it nor care for it. He would jam his elbows into their sides, and escape from the surging mass with eyes bulging and face bruised in the conflict. You may search the world-scattered tribes of aborigines and you cannot approximate a scene equal to this in savagery. The thin veneer of civilization is melted in the Incidentally there is a good deal of illumi-

heat of lust native conversation on the subject of trusts over to America," said an ex-Confederate and the reader is able to understand the attitude of the capitalists and to consider them from the human point of view. The became more popular or did better service | book, which has just been issued by the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, is undoubtedly destined to figure presently in

the lists of phenomenal sales. The Tribulations of a Princess.

ulations of a Princess" is quite as striking and fascinating a book as the other, and bears internal evidence of being what it 'Prince Polecat,' but for all that he was a purports to be-the personal memoirs and autobiographical narrative of a brilliant woman who has seen a great deal of the reply the prince made to a very pretty world, mingled much in high life and ex- The title is rather vague in not indicating perienced a full share of sorrows as well as | what Tribune the poems were printed in of pleasures. Who the woman is remains a secret, for this book, like "The Martyrdom | tains some 175 short poems, very few of of an Empress," is published anonymously, which have appeared in any of the author's but the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, authorize the statement that there is original form. The poems range from no simulation of authorship and that the grave to gay, and are of various degrees of author of the two books is really one and the same. "The Tribulations of a Prin- while he often struck notes of true feeling cess" is the life story of a French girl and pathos, he did not always do so. born and educated in a secluded and romantic part of Brittany, with a devoted. the title of general, defunct though it may loyal and chivalric father and a selfish be, for the reason that the rank of prince cruel and tyrannical mother. She was of was born to and deserve no credit for its | noble birth, and her happy girlhood is de- | ing broncho, the hardy miner, the inveterinheritance, but the military rank I per- scribed in a very interesting manner. At ate gamester, the English tenderfoot, the sonally won on the field and hence honor the age of fifteen she was sacrificed, her heart broken and her life almost wrecked "The Northern girl," continued the ex- by her compulsory marriage, planned and picted with a fine and delicate touch that prince whose title was a mask for a dis-"'As a true American, looked at in that | solute life. The girl was horror-stricken light I think you are right, and I honor you at the idea of marrying a man old enough for it-it shall be, then, General Polignac." to be her father and whom she did not love. In a reminiscent mood she writes: "God forgive my mother; she knew only too well what she was doing. She was fully aware that Karl was a roue and debauchee, that his intrigues had been countless, and that he had never attempted to curb his pasthought in political matters and honest sions, being burdened by but few principles elections. He pointed out that in his and entirely devoid of morality. He was opinion it was a waste of time to con- for the time being madly in love with me, tinue to make an issue of the Philippines, but this particular brand of sentiment was believing that that issue was settled when | not of a nature to attract a similar feeling the treaty of Paris was ratified. He op- in the pure and guileless heart of an innoposed the ratification of that treaty, cent girl." Her marriage introduced her though some Democrats who are still in- to court circles and to political intrigues sisting upon making the Philippines an which are described with the dash of issue urged its ratification. The action of realism that pertains to personal expethe Senate in ratifying the treaty made rience. After her marriage the unhappy day love story of the present time." Neverthe islands a permanent possession of the | wife learned to love another man, but she | theless the reader familiar United States, and Mr. Herbert does not | was loyal and true to her husband until he see any benefit to be derived from trying | was killed in a duel growing out of his disto keep the issue alive. He does not be- solute life. Freed by a kind fate, she determined to marry the man she loved. have stated frequently, there are a great though her tyrannical mother again tried many Democrats who agree with Mr. Her- to make a match for her and cast her off acters which distinguish her charming because she refused to yield. Her second novel, "The Head of a Hundred," reappear marriage brings happiness, but the book in this last volume. The plot is founded closes with an intimation that it did not upon the bitterness which existed between last. "We were walking in a long, shad- | the Catholics and Puritans in Virginia and owy lane. It was a beautiful day; the air | Maryland in the seventeenth century, so was warm and fragrant, and it gave a giving opportunity for a vivid, stirring color to his cheeks which made him look romance which the author has handled unusually well, 'Tell me, dear,' I said to with simplicity and directness. It is a him, 'are you certain that you regret noth- pleasure to follow out the one scarlet ing?' 'Regret?' he exclaimed, impatiently, thread of the plot instead of trying to Why will you always say that? How can ravel a tangled skein such as is often put regret anything when I am near you? before one. Sir Christopher Neville has Do you not see that my love for you is followed Elinor Calvert and her little son growing every day more intense and more to the new country to renew the suit which is not, of course, in harmony with Mr. passionate?' I slipped my hand through his her marriage had cut short, though the Bryan, and it is a safe statement that the arm and looked in his eyes, my feace up- strong love had lived on, to spring to re-

times, and very true." The word "somebook is full of the most intimate personal courts, of kings and emperors and of in- Brown & Co., Boston, trigues and adventures among a class that ordinary people know only from a distance If space permitted it would be interesting to cite some of the internal evidences of the genuineness of the narrative, which is a fascinating one in matter and style.

Our Ferns in Their Haunts.

Every person who possesses even a slight knowledge of or love for wild plants admires those interesting growths called ferns, some of which are very beautiful and others very odd. Few families of individuality about them, and a kind of better than the "powers that prey," a widespread interest in them from a lemand for detailed and accurate information concerning their haunts and habits and the different varieties. It is the aim of "Our Ferns in Their Haunts" to supply this information. Its author is Willard N. Clute, an authority on flora and botanical lore. He has paid special attention to the haunts, habits, uses, folkore, structure, growth, distribution and varieties of the fern family, and he conveys a wealth of information on the subject in a style as free as possible from technicalities and attractive by its sim plicity. In the compass of about three nundred pages he gives descriptions and llustrations of every species of known to grown in North America north of the Gulf States and east of the Rocky mountains. With few exceptions the difing? asked Mr. Van Horne, as he handed | ferent varieties are treated in related groups and arranged as nearly as possible says: "The early botanists were mainly engaged in describing new species and have left for us the pleasanter task of discovering the curious and interesting facts about them. In this direction still edge of spores and sporelings is far from complete; the phenomena of fern hybridization have scarcely been touched upon; while the study of the natural variation tory and the possibility of thus adding ilies of ferns, including hundreds of varieties, with over two hundred illustrations, many of them in color, by W. W. Stillson. The common and scientific names of all these varieties are given with beautiful illustrations of the haunts and environments of many of them, accompanied by appropriate poetical quotations. From a popular as well as a scientific point of view the book is by far the most complete work regarding ferns that has been published. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Mosquitoes.

A collection of all the remarks and observations ever made at and about mosquitoes would make a very unique book, but it could hardly be classed as polite reading, imprecations, objurgations, maledictions, anathemas and other cheerful matter of that sort. Here, however, is a closelyof the kind above indicated. It is entitled 'Mosquitoes: How they live, how they carry disease, how they are classified, how they may be destroyed." It is by Dr. L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, an authority on the subject. In view of the recently discovered and well-established fact that mosquitoes are an active factor in the dissemination of some diseases, a knowledge of their habits and habitats and of how they may be destroyed is a matter of general interest and practical importance. This knowledge is very fully conveyed in the present volume. Aside from the question of disseminating disease mosquitoes are such a pest that it is interesting to learn that much can be ence of the author's is in point here. He was visiting in the mountains, and was greatly annoyed by mosquitoes; but, as there were no swamps, lakes or pools in the neighborhood, and the drinking water was taken from a spring, he was at a loss to understand their origin. Upon inquiry learned that the washing water used by the family came from a rain water tank. When he investigated this he found it to be literally alive with mosquito larvae, the breeding of which he stopped with a pint of kerosene, which in no way injured the water, as it was drawn from the bottom of the tank, though it relieved the household of a great annoyance. The author says that after a number of years' experience in fighting mosquitoes he has come to the conclusion that there is no reason why any community should submit to the mosquito plague. The subject of remedies is fully treated, and the experience of some towns that have made a systematic fight against them is given. results of experiments by the United States government in destroying mosquitoes are also given. The author entirely discredits the theory that the eucalyptus tree or the castor oil plant is a preventive against mosquitoes, and he discusses various aleged remedies for the bite. Altogether the book is an instructive one for the scientific entomologist as well as the general reader, and is of especial interest to communities which are afflicted with the mosquito pest. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Verses by Eugene Field.

Eugene Field made his principal reputa-Persons who read that interesting and tion by his brilliant and versatile work on falls. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. remarkable book entitled "The Martyrdom | the Chicago News, with which paper he ago, will be attracted by the announcement | died. But he laid the foundation of his tention by his previous work on the Denver paper in both prose and verse. The poems have been collected and are now published for the first time in book form under the title. "A Little Book of Tribune Verse." or by whom they were written, but that appears in the preface. The volume conpublished works, and then only after revision. In this volume they appear in their merit. Mr. Field wrote verse with too much facility to always write well, and Nevertheless, these poems are interesting because of their unmistakable Eugene Fieldian character and because they breathe the spirit of Western life of twenty years ago. The reckless cowboy, the buckcoquettish belle and all the foibles and extravagance of Western social life are dewas the author's own. Some of the best poems in the volume are for or about chil dren with whom Mr. Fields was in close sympathy and who, from the beginning of his literary career, furnished him some of his best inspirations. The work of collecting and editing the poems has been done by Joseph G. Brown, who was a co-worker on the Tribune with Mr. Field and his intimate friend and who furnishes an introduction to the volume. Every admirer of Mr. Field will wish to possess this book. It is ublished in attractive form by Tandy, Wheeler & Co., Denver, Col.

Sir Christopher. "Sir Christopher, a Romance of a Maryland Manor in 1644." Several of the charnumber of Democrats who are unwilling to lifted to his. No, he certainly did not look newed life when she was widowed, not follow Mr. Bryan any further is becoming as if he regretted anything. Men are altogether unhappily. Her little son, Cecil larger every day strange animals, very whole-souled, some- Caivert, is a manily, lovable, little chap who

must necessarily be to the fore in the story times" raises a shadow, and the author as he is in his mother's heart and life. admits that "there is more to tell." The tell more of this most attractive tale would be unfair to the prospective reader who recollections of the Austrian and Russian assured of a treat. Published by Little,

The World of Graft.

Josiah Flynt, who wrote "The Powers that Prey" and "Tramping with Tramps," has written "The World of Graft," which has just been issued by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. It is not too much to say that it is the most terrific arraignment of the "powers that rule" in Chicago and New the book has enough-and bad enoughthings to say about Boston and, incidentally, some other places. If they (the ruling powers in the first-named cities) are any seclusiveness and shyness in their modes | Flynt has failed to show it. One of the most striking phases of the book is the current of comment by the "grafters," and hard to become acquainted with. In | running through all the chapters, on what should be done to secure reform. All classes were interviewed by the author, and from the common "hobo" to the "strong-arm copular point of view, creating a popular | man," the grafting "elbow" and the "dead one" the verdict was of one accord, that grafting can be stopped when the people declare for it. So, after all, it is an arraignment of the American people for their indifference to their own best interests. In regard to the prevention of crime-murder, burglary, hold-ups, thievery, etc.-all the criminals declared that greater severity of punishment is the prime requisite. which is again a striking commentary on the humanitarian ideas under which our penological institutions are conducted.

Mills of God.

The scene of this story is laid in Virginia a century ago. The characters are Mrs. Dulany and her marvelously beautiful daughter Elinor, Sir William Spofford. a wealthy scion of British nobility who had large landed interest there. Lord Bedford, a handsome daredevil Englishman and Mr. Killduff, secretary to Sir William, and a faithful friend to that gentleman and becomes the father of her only son, the fact, however being carefully concealed from Sir William, who considers the child his. Lady Elinor devotes herself to the child and lives a perfectly upright life occupation of exploring unfamiliar terri- | grind slowly, but she suffers at last for her sin and her deception. The story bewell written on the whole, the interest is sustained and one who begins it is likely to read it to the end. The author, Mrs. Elinor Macartney Lane, is a resident of Washington, D. C. It is published by the

Home Thoughts.

Appletons.

This volume is made up of selections from essays published during the last year or so in the New York Evening Post, and well deserve to be placed in this permanent form. The name of the author does not appear, but the character of the papers years to whom time and experience have given unusual wisdom. This, added to a spiritual insight and close observation of existing domestic conditions, makes her utterances of especial value. She discourses gently and with much grace and tact on the problems that confront young lives, particularly young married couples, though she recognizes the fact that the old have also new difficulties constantly confronting them. The character of her themes is indicated by the chapter headings: "After the Wedding," "Living Up to the Wedding "The Homelessness of Certain Presents. Married Women," "The Eldest Born, Disagrecable Children," "My Son's Wife and My Daughter's Husband," "The Lady of the House," etc. Abundant pointed advice may be found along all these lines, but it is seldom presented in such an admirable way. It is the advice that might be offered to troubled women and men by a wise and tender mother. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, publishers.

Convenient Booklets. Laird & Lee, Chicago, have established a reputation for their "vest-pocket" books. They now issue together six of these convenient and useful little publications. The titles are: "Webster's Dictionary, "The French-English Dictionary," "The Spanish-English Dictionary," "The German-English Dictionary," "The Cyclopedic Question-Settler," and last but not least, 'Electric Sparks," a complete teacher in matters electrical. The dictionaries are all indexed and contain the latest words and most popular idioms in the four leading languages. The little volumes are well bound in marbled paper, with leather backs and form a collection that meets the wants of busy people everywhere-students, teachers, business men, travelers, etc. The

set is inclosed in a box.

The Ningara Book. The idea of compiling a book from the various writings about Niagara Falls was an original one, and it is carried out in this volume in an original way. All the descriptions that have ever been written of the great falls would fill several volumes including W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Professor Shaler and others. In the various extracts the falls are treated from all points of view-scientifically, historically, seriously and humorously. The text and numerous illustrations together make it an excellent guide to Niagara and a desirable souvenir for any person who has visited the

Mistress Nell In this story George C. Hazleton, jr., auof another by the same author. "The Trib- literary reputation and attracted public at- | thor of the successful play of the same name, has turned the play into a novel, Tribune from 1881 to 1883. During this thus reversing the fashion of turning novperiod he contributed very freely to the els into plays. In this work he uses the same historical materials that he used in the play, and has made a lively and romantic comedy in novel form in which Nell Gwyn, the merry monarch, King Charles II, and other characters of a corrupt and frivolous period figure. Although not in dramatic form the situations and movement of the story are essentially dramatic and it has the atmosphere of a play.

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Current Periodicals. There will be seven short stories in the fiction number of Scribner's, by such authors as Richard Harding Davis, Quiller-Couch, "Zack," Octave Thanet, and illus-

trations by Christy, Clark, Parish, Shinn, Yohn, McCarter and others. The directors of the Old South Work in Boston have added "The Hague Arbitration 'Treaty" to their series of Old South Leaslets, constituting No. 114 in that large and valuable series. These publications are

furnished for 5 cents a copy. An article in the July Home Magazine on 'Ivory Carving' contains the surprising nformation that whereas ten years ago every work of art in Ivory was imported, to-day much of the best of it is done in this country. Prices for good work of this kind range very high.

Rev. J. M. Buckley, in the North American Review, thus describes the functions and office of a physician worthy of the name, as distinguished from the so-called 'healers" of Christian Science: "An intelligent, educated, experienced and candid physician studies both the mind and the body, relieves the sick man of the responsibility of treating himself, strengthens him by hope and encourages him by his personal presence and manner. He understands the mineral, plant and animal substances included in materia medica; he knows that not medicine, but inherited vital force, is the primary cause of health and healing, and of the repair of injuries, velcome the He knows also by observation and experiment that nature can be assisted, but he interferes only when it is necessary and safe. Such a physician is too learned and too honest ever to do he knows not what because he knows not what to do. He can relieve the pains of incurable diseases, smooth the pathway of sufferers to the inevitable end, and to convalescents he can give such hygienic hints as may prevent recurrence of the malady or save them from something worse. Certain that all men must die and that all die of old age, disease, accident, or intentional violence, he claims by nygiene, medicine and surgery to assist nature to delay the inevitable, and to render the journey to it

more endurable." With the Publishers.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation a book on the subject of irrigation, by Dr. F. H. Newell (U. S. Geologie